THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

F. H. AGNEW. D. L. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
oct8-ly Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP,
Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may6'72-ly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

A. SMALL—Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., Office in the Court House. dec5-tf

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the Hon. George Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *close* attention. jan1-ly

JOHN S. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third street, west of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr2-ly

J. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan1-1871

P. E. KERR, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar26-1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr12-71-ly

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28-ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE. Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescrip tions carefully compounded. (sep28-1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. CAE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden tools, flower-seeds and fancy tools. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27-71-ly

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description. Bridges by practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. mar6-ly

J. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. Broadway, near Falls-st. nov17-71-ly

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Grave stones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. jan6-1y27

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON: meals at all hours; tables supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Penn and Broadway. my24'71-ly

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of New Brighton. (mr29'71-ly) E. THOMAS.

C. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv. [sep14-ly

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sp27

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th and Penn Streets, Pittsburgh. aug28-1y.

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27-1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-ly

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb9'71-ly.

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

ROCHESTER.

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of all kinds; Oil-Cloth, Window Blinds; Trunks; Satchels; Baskets, Toy Carts; Wagons; Chairs and Toys of every description. Near Depot. nov2-1y.

DONCASTER HOUSE—David Wolf Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* R. R. Street, near Canal. nov20-tf.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO., (successors to Wm. Buehling,) Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In Diamond, Rochester sep4-1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Factory. See adv't. (sep14:1y.

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist, Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron & Nails, Oil, Water & James sts.

J. MILLER & CO—Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c., and Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep14:1y

HART, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Hart & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles. Rochester sep28:1y

SHEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good rigs. Near R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

J. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash ington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Manufacturer of Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds. Plain and Barge-built to order. jan9-71-ly

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre Fallston, Pa

N. D. COE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his professional services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway sep13,1y

Miscellaneous.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, for professional services, will take notice that if their accounts are not settled (in some way) before the first day of next January they will be collected without reserve.

J. E. JACKSON

Fallston, Nov. 23, 1872 —3m

W. W. BARKER,
(Successor to Barker & Hazeltine,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, 12 doors above Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar8'72-1y

Claim Agency.
OLDEST IN THE STATE
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. sep15-6m

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!
Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy, and congenial* climate in the midst of their value five years hence. THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village and rural residence, and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories,* &c.
Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.,
The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may4m.

GET THE BEST!
HOWES STANDARD

SCALES,
Sampson Standard Scales,
Also, Store & Baggage
Trucks, Patent Cash Drawers, and Grocer's Supplies SCALES REPAIRED.
W. A. McCLURG,
General Agents, 61 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
Send for Circulars and Price List [feb8'71-1y

Wanted.

Wanted to Borrow

FOR a term of from one to five years, any sum of money from $1000 to $10,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, for the use of the Borough of Beaver Falls, to be secured by the Bonds of the Corporation. Apply to, or address MARTIN METZGAR, President of Council.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 25, 1872.—decdtf

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in *this county.* Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions, to proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 100 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar5-ly

$250 A MONTH, $250
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS,
MALE or FEMALE,
To make the above amount selling BRIDE'S *Combination Needle-Case and Port-Monnaie.* This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and Terms address Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. dec4-3m

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. Woods, Treasurer,
Thos. F. Goodnicz, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble, Erie, Hon. Geo. B. Delameter, do
J W Hammond, do Meadville, Pa.
Hon Selden Marvin, do Hon J P Vincent, Erie
Hiram Daggett, do Henry Rawle do
Charles H Reed, do G T Churchill do
H S Sennhard, do Capt J S Richards do
W B Sterritt, do Richard O'Brian, do
H W Noble, do F H Gibbs, do
J Engelhart, do John R Cochran, do
J H. Ned, do M Hartlebb, do
W H Abbott, Titusville, Capt D P Dobbins, do
Jno Pertig, Titusville.

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire.
CHAS. E. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871-1y

G. L. EBERHART.....W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bodison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brighton,
aug2-tf] Beaver county, Penn.

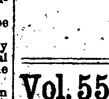
Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.
Attorney at Law,

Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.
Office on Broadway, opposite R.E & H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS.
Attorneys at Law
And Real Estate Agents.
Rochester, Pa.,

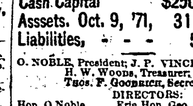
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11:ly



T. J. CHANDLER,
Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner, and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts *will please* call immediately and settle the same. may1'72-1y

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Hursey, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and all other filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2-1y

Educational.

Business Man's College,
No. 6 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, TIME UNLIMITED, $50 00.
Enter at any time. Send for a Circular and Specimen of Penmanship. Address
dec6-4w.) N. SHAFFER.

Manufacturers.

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.
HENRY WHITEFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr. C. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order oct14:1y

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,
The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.
IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE!

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNLEY.
apr20-tf.

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
RETAILERS
—OF—
DRY-GOODS,
JOB LOTS
FROM
EASTERN
AUCTION
SALES
Nos. 172 and 174,
Federal Street,
Allegheny
CITY.
dec18-1y

Insurance.

ROCHESTER
Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1870. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Grebing,
Samuel M'Donald,	B. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry	Daniel Brenner.

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, *V. Pres't.* H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
E. KELKER, *Sec'y.* 1y31:1y

Chas. D. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts.....$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over.....$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts.....$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,.....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over.....$1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO PAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to-day! "One to-day, is worth two to-morrows."*—Quality, alas, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuence of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.
CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [jel4-1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 23, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex.	No. 3. Mail.	No. 7. Pac Ex.	No. 5. Nit Ex.
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	610AM	1130PM
Rochester	323	840	1035	340
Alliance	515	1143	120PM	708
Orrville	651	145PM	307	906
Mansfield	755	422	513	1011
Forest	920	550	540	940
Lima	1040	710AM	700	1050
Fort Wayne	1105	735	725	1115
Plymouth	1205PM	905	815	1205AM
Chicago	340	1150	1025AM	345
Plymouth	445	255PM	255	845
Chicago	615	430	450	1030

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 6. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 4. Pac Ex	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	515AM	930AM	830PM	930PM
Plymouth	915	1230PM	615	1250AM
Fort Wayne	1120PM	230	1035	355
Lima	1255	407	1155AM	515
Forest	408	508	327	629
Crestline	535	650	405	805
Mansfield	1130AM	745	413	825
Orrville	1205PM	719	443	853
Alliance	213	920	637	1106
Rochester	439	1046	1046	1230PM
Pittsburgh	657	1143AM	1149	639
Pittsburgh	810	130	1145AM	645

No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Dec. 23, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Cleveland	830AM	155PM	400PM	
Hudson	943	302	518	
Ravenna	1015	333	548	
Alliance	1110	418	635	
Bayard	1144	444		
Wellsville	1310	600		
Pittsburgh	540	830		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM		
Wellsville	855	340		
Bayard	1030	457		
Alliance	1125	617	725AM	
Ravenna	1213PM	655	815	
Hudson	1245	730	900	
Cleveland	155	740	1015	

Leaves. Arrives.
Bayard 12:10 & 500 p. m. N. Philad. 3:00 & 730 p.m.
N. Phila. 6:40a.m. & 1pm. Bayard 9:45 a.m. & 4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.
GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM	1060AM	335PM	
Bridgeport	555	1110	345	
Steubenville	637	1152PM	445	
Wellsville	815	155	630	
Rochester	930	835	715	
Pittsburgh	1100	540	830	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM	625PM	
Rochester	740	300	730	
Wellsville	850	320	700	
Steubenville	950	420	800	
Bridgeport	1100	535	905	
Bellair	1210	540	920	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers.

D. WOODRUFF. A. V. WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater Marble Works,
DEALERS in Italian and American Marble. All kinds of Marble Monumental Work done with neatness and dispatch. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. 1y34-ly.

ALLEGHENY CITY
STAIR-BUILDING
AND
WOOD-TURNING SHOP.
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *joints cut and bolted,* ready to hang furnished on short notice WILLIAM PEOPLES.
mar5-ly Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

PITTSBURG MARBLEIZED
MANTLE WORKS.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Buildings.

J. B. SNEAD
Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING,
SIDING,
LATH, &C. &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c.,
Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y

WILLIAM MILLER, ... JACOB TRAX,
PLANING MILL.
MILLER & TRAX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71; 1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw,
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

Boots and Shoes.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!
J. H. BORLAND,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,
Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
[april2-ly

SELECT MISCELLANY.

(From Appleton's Journal.)

WAS IT INTENTIONAL?

BY EDWARD VERNON.

The whole village of Brookdell was plunged in sorrow and anxiety! Its pride, its joy, its fair lady even within the shadow of the dark valley, at the very brink of the gloomy river. The doctors had exhausted their skill; they could do no more, and the gentle, idolized Edith Conway must die. It was in the joyous spring, when all without was fresh and beautiful and full of life; when trees and plants were putting forth their buds, and merry birds were busy with their nests—that the death was told her. She evinced no emotion, but only smiled sweetly, and said:

"I knew it long ago from the very first."

Her case had been quite a puzzle, and nothing that was done for her seemed to have the slightest effect. Neither medicines nor change of air and climate availed, and now she had been brought back to her home to die among old associations and friends.

Many shook their heads wisely, saying she had no disease, but it was grief; she was dying of a broken heart.

But whatever may have been the matter, there stood the plain fact; and the girl who had a kind word and smile for every one, who never knew an enemy, was beyond human aid. No one could have helped loving Edith. Here was one of those natures which draw all others toward it. The high-born and the low, the cultivated and the rude, all prized her alike; would have done anything to please her.

Until about two years previous, her life had been as free and happy as the birds. Her father was the most prominent man among the little community in which he lived, and was respected by every one. Her mother was one of those good, reliable women, always making the comfort and happiness of her first care, and ever warm-hearted and sympathizing with those about her.

With such parents, how could Edith be anything else than she was? How could her brown silken curls, and bright, laughing eyes, do otherwise than carry joy wherever they went? It would not have been well for any one to speak against her, or wrong her, in that village; there would not have been room for such a person to live there long. Edith had a champion in every one, large or small.

Three years before the sad scene just described, Edith had numbered among her friends two young men of irreproachable character, though much unlike. Aaron Parsons was an old friend of hers, had always lived in the village until the time came for him to go to college. He was a young man of some ability, but probably could never shine above a certain medium brilliancy. He of good family, handsome, and, on the whole, likely to prove an honorable man in life. Mr. Conway had hopes of his daughter might secure him for her husband, for he was not ambitious that she should make a dazzling match with some untried man, who might turn out to be an adventurer.

The other friend, Albert Graves, was in humble circumstances. He had been obliged to leave school early and go to work. A position was procured for him as assistant to a large house in the neighboring city, and, being a young man of very marked talent, he became invaluable to his employers. He could claim the fine personal appearance of Aaron Parsons; but his quick, bright eye, manly bearing, and energetic movement were not to be disregarded. During the first years of his new employment, he had visited his native place but very little, and for brief seasons, until he began to rise. When more time was allowed him, and he often remained a long time at home during his summer vacations.

Edith Conway had never thought of caring for either of those young men more than as common friends; but she knew her father's wish, and as she felt she could never gratify it, she was at times quite unhappy. Matters went on quietly until the last year of Aaron's college life, when he came home to spend his summer vacation. Albert Graves also came, and amusements were continually devised by all the young people of the village to spend the time in the happiest manner.

At this time Edith was eighteen years of age, and in all the freshness of her free, contented life. She had hitherto treated every one of her friends alike - much like brothers and sisters. Aaron and Albert had shared this state of things always, although there had been some slight difference *in the manner; for the former* occupied more the position of a confidential friend.

Albert had been unusually successful of late, and developed into a noble man. Besides all this, he had fallen desperately in love with Edith, which she was not slow to perceive; and, as she could not trust her own heart, had in a number of little ways avoided him. But it was of no use to fight against destiny. Before the summer was over they were engaged though *secretly, for* Edith dared not let her father suspect it, on any account.

But Mr. Conway, though he did not suspect this, was yet observing enough to see what might happen; and, having set his heart upon having Aaron Parsons for his son-in-law, forbid his daughter to have any more to do with Albert Graves. This command was given the very night of the day they had pledged their mutual love.

Edith was overwhelmed with her trouble. She dared not tell her father the truth, and she could not bear the secret manner in which she must meet her lover. However, she must see and tell him, and talk over matters. So she managed to communicate and make an appointment to meet at a certain designated place the following evening.

Albert at once understood the position; and, resolving to be more secure, confided his secret to his intimate friend, Aaron Parsons, and besought his help, which was readily granted. They then arranged that Aaron should call for Edith to take a walk, and that they together should go to the appointed place, where Albert should soon join them; then Aaron was to keep guard while they held their interview.

It was a beautiful night. The summer was drawing to a close, and the short but delicious twilight soon gave place to the deeper shadows of the night. The moon had just risen as Aaron stopped before Edith's gate.

She was waiting, having given out that she was going to take a moonlight walk with Mr. Parsons, in order to allay any suspicion. They walked first slowly, then with quickened steps, while she clung breathless to his arm, and it seemed as if he could almost hear her heart beat. She would often start, and look behind, and then, finding all was well, speed on. At length the appointed place was gained, and Albert met them. Then Andrew withdrew a little distance, and kept watch while the lovers discussed their situation.

But what was that feeling which stole through the heart of Aaron Parsons at that time? It was new, strange. He did not understand it. It could never be envy! Oh no! He loved his friend too well, he thought, to ever grudge him a love so well deserved. Until this night the thought had never occured to him forcibly that Edith could be more than a friend in his own case. But he had only now seen the power of affection; what it would brave, and what it would dare to do. The trembling girl so lately in his care, hastening so fondly to her lover's arms, had awakened thoughts that held his very soul entranced.

He knew it was in his power to break that happy trust. One word of his could dissipate that happy dream of future bliss that both now entertained. He was received with favor by her friends, while Albert was without a shadow of chance with them.

Long did he muse upon the matter, until suddenly the thought rushed upon him, that some evil spirit must be at work to put into his mind such ideas. Honorable had he always been, honorable would he still continue, come what might. He seemed to wake with this resolve, as if from a trance, having no idea how long he had been thinking.

The moon was riding high into the heavens, and he knew that hours must have elapsed since he came there. Quickly he went to the tree under which he left his friends. They were not there. He could find no trace of them. "What does this mean?" he exclaimed. "Have I proved diligent to my trust? Have they gone away, not being able to find me? Or, has the deception been discovered through my neglect, and they been surprised? What will the consequence be? and will they say that on my part all this was intentional?"

In great agitation of mind Aaron Parsons hastened back to this village. The streets were deserted; no lights were to be seen. He passed by Edith's house, but all was dark. He went to his friend's house, but could not gain admission; all was still. As he turned his steps slowly and sadly to his own abode, the clock struck two. The solemn sound upon the still night air caused him to start, and then to stop and think.

Others had doubtless heard the same deep chime; but did it grate upon their ears as upon his? It was a reproach to him; but he could only wait now till morning should come and reveal the worst.

The morning did come slowly enough; and, as he rose to bathe his fevered brow, he discovered a note addressed to him, which he had not noticed the night before.

He read it hastily once, and then again. His worst fears were realized. No unkind word or thought did Albert write, nor ask any explanation. He merely said, that while they were talking they thought they heard a rustle among the bushes, they could not well call to him, and had not noticed which way he had retired; but they felt it best to leave, as, there being no wind, the noise must have been made by some person. They walked a short distance, when, as they emerged into the open moonlight, Albert looked back, and lo, Mr. Conway followed close behind. As soon as the latter saw that he was known, he started forward, rushed between them, vowing that they "never should meet again—he had been disobeyed once, but it was the last time." He heeded neither prayers nor tears; but drew Edith, nearly fainting, into the house, and swore vengeance upon Albert for his course.

So he, well knowing every hope was vain while he remained to keep the wound open, had hastily prepared himself and left the place, and such time as he shall be able to claim his betrothed. He left messages to be delivered to Edith, in explanation.

The summer vacation passed, and Aaron returned to college; but he could not banish to gloom the recent sad adventure. He pursued his studies in a mechanical sort of way, and his companions noticed the change.

For Edith, the joys and pleasures of her hitherto pleasant life were gone. She did not give up to despair, for hope was yet strong within her; but she settled down into a quiet, thoughtful state, which caused much comment by those who did not understand the circumstances, and drew forth many exclamations of pity.

Six months later, the following notice appeared in the daily papers:

"*Vienna, February* 5—An American young man was found dead yesterday morning a few miles from this city. He was a stranger, but from papers upon his person his name was ascertained to be Albert Graves. The consul was informed of the circumstance, and will see that suitable funeral rites are observed. The manner of his death is unknown, as is also the part of the country to which he belonged."

In due time the notice met Edith's eye, and the result may be imagined. The roses faded on her cheek; and like a lovely flower which withers as the first harsh wind of winter blows over it, so she drooped silently, and nothing could revive her again.

How often it has been said that youth can bear up under any trial and trouble, after a time fully recovering the old vigor and freshness! Many looked for this reaction in Edith; but they did so in vain. With calm and peaceful trust, she felt that life was near its end, and did not wish to prolong it.

Aaron Parsons in due time graduated, and began to study a profession.

In the spring with which this narrative opens, he came home for a few days, and shortly after received a message from Edith, requesting him to call and see her.

He did so, and found her reclining in an easy position beside the window, where she could enjoy the fragrant air that came in to fan her colorless brow.

It seemed to him that she never had appeared more beautiful. The bloom of health had faded, and her eye gleamed with a brilliancy not quite natural; but there she lay, so helpless and so pure, that one could not behold her and remain unmoved.

She took his hand, and pointing to a seat, gazed in his face kindly for a moment, and then said:

"I've seldom spoken of the past to you; but now, before I go, I must say a few words. You have suffered much, and have blamed yourself as being the cause of my troubles. It is not so; you are mistaken. We were discovered as it was, for my father had received tidings of our meeting in some unknown way. Do not reproach yourself longer; and if you care for me, pray calm your mind, and let no shadow cloud your future life. I know you will think of me, but grieve not over me when I am gone. I shall be happy then; let that comfort you."

She said much more, and at last sank back, exhausted. Aaron could not reply. He was too much overcome, and could only silently take his leave.

Sorrowfully he wended his way home; and as he entered the door he was informed that a stranger awaited him in the library.

In the stout, full-bearded man who rose to meet him, he did not recognize his old friend, Albert Graves; but the same hearty voice was his, and for a moment Aaron was faint with surprise. It is no easy matter to describe a meeting under such circumstances. Each had a long story to tell, both of painful interest.

Albert it seemed had not been out of the country at all. He had gone to a distant city and engaged in business which had proved highly successful. He had written one letter to Edith, in which he told her of his prospects, and inquired after her situation, he had sent the letter so as to reach her without going through her father's hands, fearing that in that case she might never receive it. He wrote her that in a year he would return, and if he did not hear from her, he should interpret her silence as unfavorable and delay longer. He was well aware of the trouble that would be made if it were known that they corresponded, while silence would cause it to be thought that they had forgotten each other. Only recently had he learnt of her condition, and he at once suspected it was mental suffering on his account. At any rate he arranged his business, determined to return and satisfy himself of the truth. He had now called on his old friend to learn the condition of affairs, and seek his advice.

"You had unbounded faith in her, it seems to me," said Aaron, "to adopt such a peculiar course as that. It would hardly do to trust such a young lady; but it seems you know her best.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, ... Editor.

Beaver, Pa., March 12, 1873.

THE *Radical* has not found out yet, who the Credit Mobilier rascals are. Can't somebody give it the needed information?

THE Republicans of Connecticut denounce the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, and those who voted for an increase in official salaries, with a vim which is quite refreshing in these days.

THE Springfield *Republican* derives much consolation from the fact that the Credit Mobilier disclosures have aroused the "national conscience" from the "torpid and inactive" state which it was in last summer. Now that public opinion has been aroused mainly by the fidelity of a few newspapers, it thinks it matters little "whether the punishment meted out to this or that individual offender be adequate or not, the offense itself has been brought to judgment. In these investigations, these findings. the Poland report, the Morrill report, the Wilson report, the censures inflicted by the House, the changed tone of leading Republican statesmen and journals, we hear the voice of public opinion passing sentence upon the crimes, and taking care to prevent any repetition of them in the future. The condemnation and the menace are equally explicit, equally unmistakable. It is not going to be easy for the men who have duped and hoodwinked the people in the past to reinstate themselves in the public confidence and favor. It is not going to be safe, for some time to come, for an American politician to be caught at improper tricks, or even to be suspected of them. Party loyalty has pretty much lost its value as a screen for private rascality. The people are thinking less about names and more about things; less about profession and more about performance."

THE members of Congress from this State, who voted for an increase in their own pay, are referred to in anything else than complimentary remarks by the newspapers. They are generally characterized as "grabbers." The vote of the Pennsylvania delegation on that question stood as follows:

Yeas—Dickey, Harmer, McJunkin, Leonard, Myers, Negley, Foster, Getz, Griffith, Benj. F. Myers, Sherwood and Storm.

Nays—Bunnell, Killinger, Packer, Scofield, Shoemaker, McClelland, Speer and Townsend.

Dodged—Kelley, Acker, Randall and Hindman.

The members who dodged" are not to be regarded as better than those who voted "aye."

The "dodgers" evidently wanted the bill to pass, but were afraid to record their votes in favor of the "steal."

THE Local Option law has been amended so as to separate cities from country districts. The following from the act referred to, shows this to be the case:

"When such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then in any such the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township election, and the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to by the Courts or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, separate from the votes of the boroughs and townships in any county wherein said city be located, and if a majority of such votes in such city be against license, then no license shall be granted for such city, and if a majority is for license, then license may be granted for said city."

THE Evans trial came to a close at Harrisburg on last Thursday. Judge Pearson's charge to the jury was regarded as pretty strong against the accused. The verdict, however, was practically in favor of Evans. It allows Evans five per cent. on the suspended and disallowed claims, amounting to $199,000, and ten per cent. on the vouchers forwarded by Auditor General Hartranft, amounting to $800,000. Evans claimed $291,000 on the collections, and allowed himself that sum, but the jury are of the opinion that he is entitled to only $142,000, and accordingly returned a verdict in favor of the State for $136,000. The first and second counts of the indictment, charging Evans with embezzlement were stricken out by Judge Pearson because Evans was not a State officer, and he was tried as an agent for the collection of money, &c. The case may be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Evans, it is said, is satisfied with the verdict, but the State is not. We believed from the first, that Evan's trial would amount to little or nothing, and the result shows that "our head was level" on that question. It only remains now for the Legislature to pass an act exonerating him from the payment of the little sum the jury did adjudge him to be indebted to the State. When that is done the farce will be complete.

AN erroneous impression prevails in this county relative to the amount of pay the Chinese receive from their employers at the Beaver Falls cutlery works. The opponents of Chinese labor have been representing that the cutlery company pay these newcomers only 80 cents per day, while the truth is they are paying them very nearly, if not altogether, $1,50 per day. Here is precisely what they get: One dollar per day in gold, which is equivalent to one dollar and fifteen cents in currency. In addition to this the employers pay the house rent, and supply them with fuel and water. Adding the incidentals to the daily pay and we have an aggregate of nearly, if not altogether, one dollar and fifty cents per day for each Chinaman at Beaver Falls. That is not the figure that is generally paid to either "paupers" or "slaves."

Another idea has gone abroad, that these Chinamen spend none of their earnings here, but hoard their gold and send it to China. This is also a mistake, for we have it from one who is in a position to know all about it, that they spend more than two thirds of all they make here in providing themselves with the necessaries and comforts of life.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, the lady who lectured before a Beaver audience on last Thursday evening, is reported to be on her last lecturing tour. Mr Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Tribune* proposes to take charge of the little maid in the future as his wife. "What's to Hinder?" Nothing that we know of!

A TIMELY point is well put by The *Christian Register*. It says: "America needs purity in her high places, and incorruptible men in stations of honor and trust, more than she needs additional highways for her commerce." Such an opinion as this we suppose must be perfectly inexplicable to Mr. Ames, if we may judge him by the tone of his pathetic defense. His notion seems to have been—to be still—that nothing can possibly be wrong which either directly or indirectly promotes the building of railways, and that to bribe a member of Congress into supporting any road which Mr. Oakes Ames thinks to be necessary, is a highly meritorious action. There is no reasoning with such public men; the only course is to keep them as much as possible out of public service.

A TARIFF ON MEN.

The citizens of the county of Beaver, in Pensylvania, desire a novel addition to the tariff, and if their application is successful, we may expect to see it followed by similar petitions from trades' unions in all parts of the country. They represent that they are engaged in the cutlery business, and that they have been protected in that business by the duty of thirty-five to fifty per cent. Under the shield of this protection the owners were making money too fast, according to the opinion of the working "Beavers," and they, desiring to share the profits of protection, struck for higher wages. The employers, however, saw fit to answer their demands by importing several hundred of the heathen Chinese to take their places at lower wages. This was a sad blow to the protection of home industry in the opinion of the knife making Beavers, and they appeal to Congress to exhibit a noble consistency, by levying a tax not only on the knives which are made elsewhere, but also upon all foreign people who can be taught to make knives.

Why should they not go a little further in their petition, and request that a prohibitory duty be placed upon all emigrants, and still more, a penalty upon any mechanic out of the county of Beaver who shall learn how to make knives, and practice this trade to the evident detriment of the cutlers of Beaver Falls? Why not offer a premium for making knives; so that even the cutlers of Beaver may be longer in manufacturing, and, being paid by the day, get larger wages for doing less work than formerly? These Beavers have the ineffable stupidity to imagine that the Congress of the United States will believe them when they say that the introduction of these Chinese "shows a manifest attempt to revive the institution of slavery," that it endangers Christianity, and degrades American labor! Bah! It is sickening to hear decent working people talk such nonsense. The Chinese have proved themselves as steady, industrious, useful inhabitants of our country as any class of its emigrant population, and if they can be brought here to break down monopolies, and to destroy those combinations which cramp and hinder the independence of working men, and to prevent the violence of trade unions, so much the better. The absurdity of the petition is manifest the moment it is applied to any other race. Imagine the Irish petitioning that Italians be not permitted to land on our shores because they interfere with the Irishman's inherent right to sweep our city streets: or the Germans protesting against Scotch emigrants because Scotch ale will supersede lager beer? On the same principle we might petition against allowing foreign clergymen to land upon our shores, lest their competition with our divines should prove unpleasant.—*N. Y. Observer.*

WE were under the impression when we went to press, last week, that the bill increasing the salaries of a number of our public officers had failed; but in this we were mistaken, and the bill is now a law. The act provides as follows:

The amendment in regard to salaries to take effect after the 4th of March, 1873, is as follows:

President of the United States to receive $50,000

Vice President, $10,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500.

Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,000.

Cabinet officers $10,000.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State and interior Departments $5,000.

Speaker of the House after the present Congress, $10,000.

Senators, Representatives and Territorial Delegates including the present Congress $7,500. This is to be in lieu of all pay and allowances except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return by the most direct route of usual travel for such sessions.

The passage of this law in the face of the unwelcome truth that for several months past the public debt has been increasing instead of diminishing, indicates pretty clearly that not only are our Government affairs mis-managed, but that the 42d Congress was more watchful of the interests of its own members, and the office-holders generally, than it was of the welfare of the people at large. These men, if they knew anything at all about the condition of the business interests of the country at the present time, could not fail to see that now was an improper time to add additional burdens to the people in the way of additional pay to our public officers. With the interest on money ranging from 12 to 20 per cent. and business-man after business-man going into bankruptcy, it seems to us that Congress should have given its attention to measures looking toward retrenchment in public expenditures and relief to the business interests of the country, rather than engage in making these expenditures still heavier, and worse than all, voting a part of the "swag" into their own pockets.

It is perhaps, but an act of justice to Capt. McClelland, the Representative in Congress from this District, to say that he voted against the act here referred to.

HON. WM. HOPKINS, of Washington county, a member of the Constitutional Convention, died of pneumonia at the Union Depot in Pittsburgh, on last Wednesday. He was on his way home from Philadelphia when death came to him. He was sixty-nine years of age. He has represented his district in both branches of the Legislature, and filled the position of Canal Commissioner some twenty-five years ago. He was a genial, intelligent gentleman, and always maintained a character for integrity above reproach.

HERE AND THERE.

—We don't think that we ever met with a more melancholy story than this, of a young couple in Hardin Co., Ohio: They being very much enambered of each other, protracted their sitting to a late hour, and falling asleep before the stove, the poor young woman's dress took fire, and she was fatally burned. We usually like startling and remarkable paragraphs, but really we hope that this one is not founded on fact.

—The marriage of Miss Rothschild, daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, and the Hon. Elliott Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, has created some sensation in England, in consequence of a section of clergy of the Church of England lodging a caveat in the diocese court at Ely against the wedding being allowed to proceed in the parish church at Wimpole, the bride being a Jewess. The court, however, wisely declined to interfere, and after a civil marriage before the Register-General, the second ceremony took place at the Wimpole church, in the presence of a crowded congregation.

—Arkansas must be a pleasant place for a peaceful person to reside in. They have passed a law there against carrying concealed weapons, and the impudent bravos wear their pistols in a strap outside their clothing. We have also a report of the cheerful feats of Sam Sharp, of Sharp county, described as a noted militia captain. Samuel went to a neighbor's yard and shot some of his dogs; and when the owner expostulated, began to shoot at him also. This was more than the neighbor could stand, and so he put a couple of charges of buckshot into Samuel's head, and he will now no more shoot either dogs or men.

—Very remarkable old lady, Mrs. Mary Sansfrason of Van Buren, Me., is, for besides being 97 years of age, she has had 15 children. She had a husband once, who to say the least, was not affectionate, for he tried several times to kill her—once by firing a piece of a felled tree where she was; then by pouring melted lead into her ear; then by an energetic effort to drown her. At last this devoted husband fell from a boat and was himself drowned. Afterwards, the house in which the widow was, took fire, and she only escaped death by jumping from a window. Fate must have formed a more fixed resolution than common, that this dame should die in her bed.

—What are wives worth in Connecticut? In Hartford the wife of a Mr. Graves was killed by a steam fire engine belonging to the city. The Council voted to pay Mr. Graves two hundred and fifty dollars—no great sum of money, it must be confessed, for a wife who was worth anything. But poor Mr. Graves is not to get even this trifling consolation without further trouble; for a certain Judge Briscoe of the Court of Common Pleas has issued an injunction against the payment of the money, not as we might have hoped, upon the ground that it is too little, but apparently because he thought that poor Mr. Graves should have no (pecuniary) comfort at all.

—The ubiquitous rat is said to be just now especially troublesome in Germany. In several of the provinces whole fields of grain and clover have been devastated by them; and it isn't safe to try to cut them off with arsenic or phosphorus, because these pleasant articles are equally fatal to the hares and other game. But the ingenuity of despair has proved equal to the occasion. The husbandmen now mix plaster dust, aniseed oil, and dry wheat, and place it with plenty of water, in the fields. The animals devour the mixture, are soon very thirsty, and, when they have taken a good drink, the plaster sets—not to put too fine a point upon it, solidifies inside the creatures, and so they expire.

—Here is what a Boston newspaper which dearly loves Oakes Ames, and may have solid reasons for doing so, says about him: "He saw a method of achieving the great work; he embraced it; boldly used it; asked his friends to co-operate with him, and drove with his energy, and foresight, and means, the grand work he had to do to a successful termination, while the whole civilized world looked on and applauded to the echo the wonderful success he achieved." This is to say that if railways cannot be built without corrupting members of Congress, then it is proper and right and pure to corrupt them! We don't know of any great knavery which might not be defended in the same way. However, this isn't Mr. Oakes Ames's only streak of luck. He will not starve to death, at any rate. The Boston merchants (or at least some of them) propose to tender the gentleman a public dinner. There is one thing which they will hardly be able to give him, and that is a good appetite.

—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: We are apprised of the death yesterday of William Day who had barber and hair shops on the east side of Monument Park. His disease was small-pox, contracted from handling hair which it appears had been cut from the head of a woman, who died of that loathsome disease. The first question that naturally arises is, who was wicked enough to cut this hair from the corpse and attempt to sell it to Mr. Day? It is a notorious fact that much of the "glory of woman" is scissored from literally dead heads, but it had never before occured to us that any one would be so criminally, so atrociously indifferent to the public welefare as to barter hair stolen from pestilential heads. It seems as though some one ought to be severely punished for this act, too reprehensible for adequate expression in words. The ladies who encumber their heads with purchased hair must owe an incomprehensible allegiance to fashion if they will risk their lives by wearing the hirsute appendages miscalled adornments taken from they know not where or what.

THE INAUGURATION.

The second inauguration of General Grant took place at Washington on Tuesday of last week. A large concourse of people were present to witness the ceremonies. Chief justice Chase administered the oath of office, after which General Grant, delivered the following inaugural address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act, for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years experience in the office.

When my first term of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others under our republic. We support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid travel by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the begining of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. He is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of the country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, and compared with the world's standard, of the values of gold, and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with the distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization—it is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, "Cannot the Indian be made an useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences, for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been, and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the event of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation, as a conscientious duty, without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

An Invitation and a Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1873.

Hon. Chas. A. Dana,

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to appriso you that a grand patriotic demonstration will be held at the Academy of Musicand Horticultural Hall, in this city, on the 22d inst. The object is to secure the success of the International Exhibition authorized by Congress, and intended to be a prominent feature in the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Pennsylvania in connection with the United States Centennial Commissioners, it was unanimously resolved to invite you to be one of the speakers on the occasion. Your acceptance at an early day is earnestly requested. We dire respectfully,

DANIEL J. MORRELL,
ASA PACKER,
Commissioners for Pennsylvania.

THE REPLY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged to you for your invitation to attend your grand patriotic demonstration and to be one of the speakers on the occasion.

I like things grand and patriotic; and they would possess a peculiar attraction to me in the locality of Philadelphia. I saw one demonstration there before, however, which did not strike me as either grand or patriotic; but on the contrary quite the reverse. I had printed a letter of one Wm. H. Kemble relevant to the Evans fraud. Its genuineness he has never disputed; but on the contrary he has affirmed it under oath. This letter was in the following words:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, March 20, '67.

"MY DEAR TITIAN:—Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division and silence. Yours.

W. H. KEMBLE.

To Titian J. Coffey, esq., Washington, D. C."

For publishing this letter with appropriate comments I was arrested as I was passing through Philadelphia and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. I was obliged to forfeit this sum because, as I was advised, the truth would not justify the publication under your law.

Now, as you combine in your invitation a request to speak with the request to attend, I am sorry to say that I shall be obliged to put off its acceptance until free speech in Philadelphia is safe.

You are patriotic men engaged in a patriotic enterprise. Will you not see to it that the guarantee of free speech, and free printing, for the public good, be not postponed until the second Hundreth Anniversary of American Independence, but that it be accomplished at once?

Is it not the deepest shame of your Commonwealth that honest and earnest efforts for the eradication of corrupt influences in her public affairs are incompatible with personal safety unless carried on outside of the State lines?

I remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES A. DANA.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and Hon. Asa Packer, Commissioners.

—We like pluck. A sheriff in Florida was requested to resign; he wrote back: "Your communication is received, stating that my resignation will meet the approval of the Governor. It does not meet mine." And so, like some bigger men who have talked of resigning, he didn't.

Hawley and Wilson.

The following debate in Congress, a day or two before the adjournment, does not leave Vice President Wilson in such a position as an officer of his rank should occupy:

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, in making a speech on the report of the Credit Mobilier committee said:

For many years I have loved some of the men whose names are involved in this matter. I loved them before I ever saw them. I have loved them the more since I have met them. There are men among them whom I do not believe, and never will believe capable of willful corruption, or stained by a shade of dishonor of any kind. But I have no friend so dear, here or elsewhere, that I will not vote to censure him, that I will not vote to expel him, if I find that he has for an hour been tampering with the honor that belongs to an American legislator. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I salute the Chevaleer Bayard of Delaware, the old-fashioned legislator, whose old fashions of legislation and personal honor will yet again rule in these halls.

Mr. Cox—Will the gentleman allow me one word?

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut—Certainly.

Mr. Cox—I have the honor of my friend from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) at stake as much as he has himself. It was currently reported in the newspapers that the gentleman from Connecticut, in the campaign last Fall, which led to a disastrous election, in the presence of the Vice-President-elect of the United States, declared to the people that there was no ownership of Credit Mobilier stock by the Hon. Henry Wilson. The evidence shows that the Hon. Henry Wilson did own that stock. I would like to know why my indignant friend made the statement, and upon what authority he made it?

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut—Mr. Speaker, whatever I may think of an apparent purpose, and whatever I may imagine of a concealed purpose in the remarks of the gentleman from New York, I throw aside. I will answer his question squarely. I rose upon the stage at a meeting in my town, at Hartford, after an hour's conversation with the distinguished gentleman to whom reference has been made, both of us sitting upon the stage. I then having my first knowledge of these matters, rose and addressed the people, and declared him to be to the best of my belief and knowledge, totally innocent of any complication whatever, directly or indirectly, in this matter; and in the full flush of my indignation, I dared the world to prove that he was so implicated. If the evidence since then shows that he was so implicated, that is not my fault. I told them what I believed to be the truth.

The Utah Problem.

The idea is suggested of passing a law providing for the appointment, by the President, of a commission, to be composed of three or five gentlemen of learning and prominence who are not actively engaged in the political discussions of the day, to go to Utah, during the recess of Congress, and make a thorough investigation of the whole Mormon question, and report their conclusions to the next Congress. It is proposed that the commission shall not confine their inquiries to Salt Lake City, but shall visit all parts of the Territory of Utah, and report upon its laws, the resources of its people, their industry, their educational advantage, and promise, and all matters necessary to enable Congress to form an unprejudiced view of the great problem. Senator Morton has expressed himself in favor of such a commission, as well as other prominent men, and it is understood to be satisfactory to the Mormons.

MARRIAGE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

A Serenading Party Horribly Injured and Disfigured.

The Mahoning *Register*, of March 6th, contains the following: A savage and brutal outrage was committed in Hubbard, Trumbull county, on Friday evening last, by which one man and several boys were horribly injured and disfigured. Residing in that village, is an aged man named William Brisbine, who, although he has passed the allotted time of man, three score and ten, allowed the potent power of love to overcome his better judgement, and wooed and won a doctoress, who has been a resident of that village for some time, named Mrs. Lyons. On Wednesday evening the 26th inst., they were joined in wedlock. On Friday evening following, several young boys or men, concluded to pay the couple a serenading visit. After entertaining the bridal pair for a short time with songs and other music incident to such occasions, they were invited by Mrs. Brisbine, to approach the door, where they would receive a donation of money to be used in the purchase of refreshments. John Burke, Frank and Silas Collar, William Cable and William Edwards, approached the door and were met with a shower of sulphuric acid thrown by her, which had been taken from a battery standing near by. The result of the injuries sustained by the unfortunate men are as follows: John Burke has lost one eye, and has a badly burned face; Frank Collar, burned badly on the face and head; Joseph Benjamin, a man about forty years of age, who was passing by, received some of the liquid in his eyes, one eye is entirely destroyed, and it is thought that he will lose the other; William Cable is burned on the neck; a good portion of Silas Collar's clothing was completely burned off. The woman was arrested and taken before 'Squire King, of that village, who, after a hearing, placed her under $2,000 bonds to answer at court. Shortly after, Mr Collar applied for a warrant for her re-arrest, but for some reason did not receive it. He then went to Brookfield and procured a warrant for her re-arrest from 'Squire Hamilton. She was taken to that village. After a hearing she was required to enter into a recognizance of $1,000 to answer at court. The perpetrator of this diabolical deed at one time lived in Youngstown. Her maiden name was "Lucas."

Convicted Felon Harried in Jail.

—The Chicago *Post* says: A shameful scene was enacted in our county jail a day or two ago, when, by the connivance of the prison keeper and the disgraceful compliance of a city magistrate, a convicted felon, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary, was permitted to contract a marriage with a reckless or foolish girl. A similar case occurred in the same place some months ago, and we then expressed the hope that such outrage upon public propriety would be repeated. As a decent respect for public opinion is evidently not one of the strong points of the jailer, it might be well for the appointing power in his case to administer a little instruction in that needful virtue. And the Legislature at Springfield might render some service to public morals by prohibiting the marriage of convicts during their terms of imprisonment. There is no shadow of justification for such unions, and every consideration of public policy condemns them."

—The late Governor Geary organized the first Masonic lodge in California.

The Samana Bay Enterprise.

A Washington letter says the Samana Bay Company is partly a political and partly a Wall street scheme. Certain prominent members of the company have been holding mysterious consultations at the White House recently, and find President Grant strongly in favor of annexation as a scheme. The American colony which the company purpose establish at Samana Bay will be used as a cover under which future political movements are to be carried on. It will also afford the Administration a tangible excuse for keeping a naval force in the waters of San Domingo, nominally to protect the increasing American interests, but really to act as a means of overawing the people and keeping Baez in power. President Grant will have extended what is virtually a protectorate over San Domingo, Baez included, and this protectorate he will continue until he gets a Congress that will favor annexation.

—At Twin Lake, in Freeborn Co., in Minnesota housekeepers have been made happy by the discovery of a boiling spring. No fires will now be necessary there for washing and culinary purposes in the days of the sultry summer. But the Twin Lake ladies are not entirely contented; for they are ungratefully asking why Providence has denied them a soap mine as in Butler and San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

THE NEW WAY
OF RUNNING A
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK
CAN SELL THOUSANDS!
PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. R. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is the author. In five thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents Wanted. A beautiful or gilnal chromo, mounted, "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL Publishing Company, No. 129 East 28th Street, New York. mar12 8w

JAS. M'CANDLESS. THOS. JAMISON. MATT. KENNEDY.

M'CANDLESS,
JAMISON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
103 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

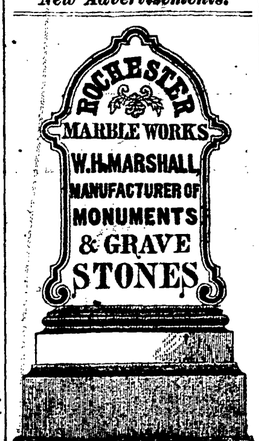
Having a resident buyer in the East, enables us to keep our stock complete, and add new styles as they appear in the market

Special attention invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
mar13-2m

CARPETS
FOR 1873.

We are now offering, and will continue to offer through the year, the
FINEST STYLES OF CARPETS
the market will produce, at prices as attractive as the goods. Our stock will be larger and choicer this year that ever before. All needing
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES
MATTINGS, &.,
will be well suited at
BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,
21 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar12-2m; chd sep-3m

New Advertisements.



We have on hand a large stock of fine finished Head Stones which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also Granite Monuments and Head Stones furnished to order as reasonable as they can be elsewhere.

Persons wishing Monuments or Head Stones will save money by calling and seeing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in the county. Also
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS By the bbl.
mar19-6m

Industry Twp., Bounty Account.

In account with Industry township, S. Mason, Collector of Bounty Tax for 1871.

Dr. To amt of Duplicate.....$1,626 91
Cr. By Exonerations on Duplicate..... 92 69
Balance.....$1,544 22

On settlement with S. Mason, Collector of Bounty Tax in Industry township, for the year 1871, we certify the foregoing statement is correct according to the best of our belief.

J. H. COOPER, } *Auditors.*
A. E. EVANS, }

March 1st, 1873. mar12-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of James M. Smith, deceased—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

J. M. SMITH.
Beaver C. H., Pa., or
JAMES CHRISTY,
Shippingport, Pa.
mar5-6w *Executors.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE

SITUATED 1-2 MILE BELOW BEAVER,

and having a delightful view of the Ohio river and surrounding country; 1 mile from R. R. Station; house brick, two stories high, 4 rooms, attic, hall, cellar, porch, etc.; all finished; wash-house, smoke-house well of water at the kitchen door; new barn and stable with cellar. Nice paling fence in front of property, all well painted; good orchard in bearing condition, grapes, plumbs, cherries, gooseberries, and all kinds of small fruit. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to the owner, J. M. GRAHAM.
mar5-tf

BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Opens its Spring Session
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb26-6w R. T. TAYLOR.

PAPER HANGINGS,
For Spring, 1873.
No. 107 MARKET STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA..

Where a stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS and MOULDINGS, embracing the newest designs to be had, are now offered at prices that will be an inducement to buyers. For extent, variety in style and quality, the stock now in store is not excelled West of the mountains, to which daily additions of new goods are being made, all of which will be sold at the closest margins. To buyers it will pay to call at No. 107 Market street.
feb22-3m JOS. H. HUGHES.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the township of Hanover, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, his Executors, residing in the same township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to us without delay.

WILLIAM W. WILKINSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT PATTON
feb26-6w

NOTICE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA., }
February 5, 1873. }

All Collectors of State and County taxes for the year 1872, and all others that have accounts not settled in the Treasurer's office are notified that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before March 27th, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners for collection. C. P. WALLACE,
feb10-tf Treasurer Beaver County.

ADMINITRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Scheibner, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township of South Beaver, said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to

ANDREW CARQUEVILLE, Adm'r
P. O., New Brighton, Penn.
Feb. 12, 1873. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Rachel Wray, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.
jan22 6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of William Toland, dec'd.*—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Toland, late of Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL GORSUCH, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 19, 1873. Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa. 6t

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTORS
No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of *Jefferson Medical College*, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 20 years enables him to treat disease with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letters describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health*. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon,
feb5-1y] 104 Duane St., New York.

JNO. P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE,
No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicholson Files; Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerke's and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes; Axes and Howland's Spovels, Blacksmiths' Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other chains; New London W. R. Globe, National and the Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Pratt & Letchworth's Malleable Hinges, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWE T Market RATES.
Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel. oc16-6m

BURNELL'S MUSEUM
PARLOR MENAGERIE
AND
THEATORUM!
Open Day and Evening, all the Year.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

SIX PERFORMANCES from the Stage, DAILY!
TWO IN THE FORENOON,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON,
TWO IN THE EVENING.

Doors open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

☞ Admission to all, only 25 cents. ☜

When visiting the city, don't fail to visit
BURNELL'S MUSEUM,
5th Ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar5-73-1y

J. Weaver & Co.'s Advertisements.

MUSIC BOOKS.

All the latest Choir Singing Books, such as Glory, Coronation, &c, as well as the standard publications, such as American Tune Book, &c., for use of Choirs, Singing Classes, &c., furnished at $1.00 per copy, or $12.50 per dozen. Juvenile Singing Books, such as Silver Bell, Golden Wreath, &c., 50 cents per copy, or $5.00 per dozen. Sabbath School Music Books, all the new and standard publications on hand—35 cents, or $3.60 per dozen. CHARLOTTE BLUME,
feb19-1m] 19 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chamberlain Institute & Female College,
RANDOLPH, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

The New Boarding Hall, worth $500,000.00, finished,

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 13, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$3 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	10 50	15 00	18 00
1 column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 column,	25 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$3 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Knuffy five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00
Other Job work at same rates.	

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 7.01.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Edenboro Normal School..7-3w
Special Notice—Hagan's Magnolia Balm C
Special Notice—Holloway's Pills..... C
Special Notice—White Lead C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure..... C
Adv—Nathaniel Mayfair 1sq-3w
Adv—Murray Hill Publishing Com .. 3½sq-6m
Adv—Rochester Marble Works 3½sq-6m
Adv—Industry twp Bounty act..... 1½sq-3w
Special Notice—Agricultural society 3
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg 3
Special Notice—Beaver College..... 11
Special Notice—Mrs. Bence..... 14-3w
Adv—McCandless & Co..... 4sq-6m
Adv—Bovard, Rose & Co..... 3sq-6m
Adv—Farm For Sale—Argus Office 3½sq-3w

It is now almost time for the agents for the sale of trees and shrubs to ring your door bell about seven o'clock in the morning and insist that they know what you want in your yard better than you do yourself.

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

The intemperate men of Rochester have their weekly jubilee on Saturday evenings. Any person seeing the disturbances created by these drunken characters, could not help wishing for the time to be hastened, when the country shall be free from the pollutions of whisky's evils.

Edinboro Normal School.—The Spring Term of the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., will open on the 25th of March. This is one of the best institutions of learning in Pennsylvania, and fully merits the generous patronage which it has always received. mar12-3w

Sale of Personal Property.—Abner Morton, esq., of Brighton township, has sold his farm there, and intends removing to the Pentland property between Rochester and Freedom. He will have a public sale of a lot of personal property at the old homestead in Brighton township, on next Thursday (March 13th) at 10 o'clock, a. m. Bargains can no doubt be had by those who attend the sale.

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per box. Ask for new style, the old is counterfeited.

We are indebted to the State Mineralogist, of Nevada—Hon. Henry Whitehill—formerly a Beaver countian, for his Biennial Report. The book referred to gives an immense amount of mining information, and shows that the production of precious metals in that State has been under instead of over-estimated. We expect some of our friends out there to send us a "silver brick" some of these days which will make us happy and extract water from the eyes of our neighbors when they call to see it.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Feb. 1872.

We have used Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Lead in our own business for two years, in connection with many other leads, and we recommend it, and guarantee it personally to be *Strictly Pure*. Any person finding the least adulteration in this paint will receive fifty dollars by calling at our office. For the benefit of any person doubting the superiority of this lead, we will forward a package to the well known chemist, Dr. Duffield, for analysis, and if our statement does not prove true, we will paint that person's house free of all expense to him, and with any paint he may desire. Edwards & Cooper, Build's.

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post-office, March 1st, 1873.

Mr. Joseph Bery, J. H. Borlam, Boggs & Buhl, S. Cameron, Messrs. Etzell & Schilling, Mr. Thomas Boyd, (care H. Fry), Mrs. John Fisher, John Goodman 2), Mr. H. E. Green, Miss Emma Green, M. Hartley, M. Husley (2), Mr. John Johnson, J. E. Jackson, M. D., Mrs. Isabell Kahoe, Mr. Peter Maratta, Mr. James Merryman, Wm. H. Wilson.

M. A. McGAFFICK, *P. M.*

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa., and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

Presentation Donation.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, quite a number of the citizens of Rochester, were congregated in the bar-room of the Johnson house, for the purpose of seeing the presentation of a sum of money to Mr Knott, one of the employees of the rail road company, in Rochester. The money was presented by Mr. J. Y. Marks, and was contributed by a number of the citizens in the east of the town.

It was nothing more than a just reward for the manner in which this gentleman has accommodated the public.

☞ Fahnestocks' Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, all Colors, dry and ground in oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, for sale at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver Pa. feb28-4w

Agricultural.—The annual election of the officers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, on Monday, March 17, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By order of the President.

T. O. ARSHUTZ, Sec'y.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss. feb12 2m

A former subscriber, who discontinued his *Republican* because he could not make it say just such things as he thought it ought to say, has, we learn, recently expressed considerable surprise to his friends that the paper should keep running—since he has withdrawn his patronage. It *was* pretty close for a while, we confess; but by omitting to put sugar in our tea, and by buying a cheaper grade of paper collars and reversing them for the second and third time, we managed to rub along until a new subscriber came and took the place of our respected but disgruntled friend—and then Richard was himself again. Nothing but rigid economy will carry one safely over such a calamity as the loss of a subscriber.—*Republican*, Lyons, N. Y.

The Support of Poor Relatives.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes an item of information concerning family obligations which will be news to many people.

"On Saturday last, there was a case in Court, involving the obligations of members of families to contribute to the support of other persons of the same families, who are unable to support themselves. The law in this case is not generally understood how far these family obligations extend. Besides the ordinary duty of every husband and father to support his wife and children, the law requires in the case of "every poor person not able to work," and who has children or grandchildren, parents or grandparents, of "sufficient ability," that such parents or grandparents, children or grandchildren, "shall relieve and maintain such poor persons," at such rate as the Court of Quarter Sessions shall order. For the credit of the seven hundred thousand people of Philadelphia, it must be said that the cases in which our Court is called upon to enforce this order are comparatively few. But for the few who desire to evade the duty imposed by natural affection, we point out the fact a child or children having a poor father, mother, grandfather or grandmother, are bound by law to contribute to the support of the poor and disabled parent or grandparent; and conversely the children and grandchildren, even though they be grown up men or women, have the same lawful claim (if they be poor and unable to work) to relief and maintenance from father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, if any of the last mentioned be of sufficient ability.

A Delightful Surprise.—Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try *Hagan's Magnolia Balm* as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckels, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Feb. 27, 1873.

At a regular meeting of Valley Echo Lodge, No. 622 I. O. O. F., held Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, brother Samuel Brown, thus depriving the Lodge of the society of a very worthy member, and the community of a citizen who, by his very good qualities, had endeared himself to all; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of brother Brown, our Lodge has lost an ever faithful member of the Order, and a firm advocate of its principles.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will of the Omnipotent in the severe loss, it behooves us as brothers, so to live and regulate our lives that we may be ever ready to meet our beloved brother in the great Lodge above where sickness and death are unknown, and where none but the pure in heart shall dwell.

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in this, in the hour of their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in two county papers, and that a copy be presented to the friends of our deceased brother.

C. R. HALE,
D. BURNARD,
J. M. NUGENT, } Com.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

Bills, &c., Presented.—Mr Rutan, last week, presented in the Senate the following petitions and bills:

A petition from one citizen of Beaver for aid for the Centennial Celebration.

Also, from one hundred and thirty-nine citizens of Beaver county, protesting against the further importation of Chinese labor.

Also, a bill relative to elections in churches and religious denominations, enabling all persons of lawful age attending to vote in the election of trustees.

Soldiers, soldiers' widows, guardians of soldiers' orphans, and *dependent fathers and mothers* of soldiers, who died or were killed while in the army of the United States, either in the war of 1812, the Mexican War or the Rebellion, can have all claims for bounties, arrears of pay, pensions and bounty lands promptly and satisfactorily prosecuted, by calling on Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county Pa. feb20-3w

"Tramps" in Jail.—We do not know what the law on the subject is, but it occurs to us that Beaver county is doing a heavy business in the way of boarding, and providing lodging for "tramps." Scarcely a week passes but that several persons make application to some of our justices for an order on the sheriff for a night's lodging in the jail, and a supper and breakfast. One night last week, we understand, six of these "tramps" were sent there, and supplied with bed and board at the county's expense. These men are generally as hearty and as able to work as the most of those who are thus called upon to support them in their idleness; and no doubt a large number of them are persons who have "struck" somewhere for "higher wages," when they were getting from $3 to $5 per day in the mines or workshops now at a stand-still, because of the obstreperous conduct of men who would rather be on the "tramp", than swinging the pick or helping to make a shovel. We are decidedly in favor of furnishing help to the sick, aged or afflicted wherever they may be found, but to a hale, young 200 pounder? not any. He should be taught and obliged to "hoe his own row," and the justice who decides otherwise, has a very near-sighted view of "what is best."

Wounded Soldiers, who lost a foot, or a hand while in the service; or who were so badly wounded as to lose *the use* of a hand or foot, are entitled to *an artificial limb*, or *money commutation* thereof, as they may elect. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa. mar5-2w

A Worthy old lady offers the following advice to girls. "Whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your foot. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face and commence talking about the furniture."

Dr. Keyser's Great Cures.—The importance of treatment in a vast variety of Chronic diseases, has been the study of this gentleman for a lifetime covering a period of forty years of a reputable practice. His practice now is all most incredible to any one except those who are acquainted with his great skill and energy in the treatment of a class of diseases, which, from physicians ordinarily, have received little or no attention. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure sweeps from the system all morbid matter, and that too, without weakening or impairing the general health, or in any way hindering the ordinary duties of life. Its potency is really marvelous to any one but the Doctor himself, who examines the lungs with as much accuracy as if he could see the heavings of the lungs.

Office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"What's to Hinder" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Miss Anna Dickinson, in Beaver, on last Thursday evening. Miss Dickinson had a fine audience and the receipts must have been large. She is not as hostile to the male members of creation as many of her sex who are on the rostrum; and if she is really in favor of giving the ballot to women, and desirous of having them sit as jurors, and fill public offices, she did not thus represent herself on the occasion referred to. In fact, the drift of her argument went to show that from the opportunities now in the keeping of the women of this country, there was nothing to hinder them from earning as good wages as their brothers, and nothing to prevent them from rising to the same positions of usefulness, as the most favored of the "lords of creation." She demanded nothing for women that they do not have now, but insinuated pretty plainly that her sex had strength undeveloped, faculties uncultivated, and rights and privileges without number, which they were not using to their own advantage.

Miss Dickinson is evidently a lady of great mental strength, and withal, has a moral and Christian character, thus far unassailed by any one. These elements give her a prominent position in the country, and enable her to aid any cause which she espouses.

Capt. John Ferguson, of Moon township, will have a public sale of personal property at his residence on Thursday, 20th 1873, at 10 a. m.

Temperance Meetings.—Temperance meetings will be held as follows:

NORTH SIDE.

Darlington, in Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th of March: addressed by Rev. J. F. Dyer.

Homewood, in the M. E. Church, Thursday evening, 13th of March, by Rev. D. L. Dempsey.

South Beaver township, Court's school house, Thursday evening, 13th of March, by Rev. N. H. Potter.

Chippewa township, Flying school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. L. Frazer.

Fallston, in Academy, Monday evening, 10th March, by Rev. J. H. Aughey and J. B. McCreery, esq.

Brighton township, R. Eakin's school house, Friday evening, 14th March, by Rev. W. H. Locke.

Bridgewater, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

Vanport, Baptist Church, Saturday evening, 15th March, by Rev. C. C. Riggs and Rev. A. G. Wallace.

Industry, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. David Jones and Rev. W. H. Locke.

Fairview, Covenanter Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. M. Shields and Rev. James Beatty.

Smith's Ferry, in M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

SOUTH SIDE.

Hookstown, in Presbyterian Church; Tuesday evening, 18th March, by James McAuley.

Georgetown, in M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by Rev J. D. Moorehead.

Frankfort, Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. J. L. Deens and J. M. Alexander.

Raccoon township, Green Garden school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. W. B. Grace.

Mill Creek Presbyterian Church, Saturday evening, 15th March, by Rev. J. H. Aughey.

Independence township, Boktown, Friday evening, 7th March, by Rev. J. M. Wallace.

Moon township, Fleming school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. Patterson and Rev. John Hall.

New Sheffield, Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 6th March, by Rev. J. M. Wallace.

Shippingsport, Bethlehem Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. J. L. Deens and Rev. J. M. Alexander.

EAST SIDE.

Economy township, German school house, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. N. M. Johnson and J. Piersol, esq.

Baden, in the Church, Thursday evening, 13th March, by Rev. Jos. Gledhill.

Freedom, Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. N. M. Johnson and J. H. Aughey.

Rochester, M. E. Church, Friday evening, 14th March, by Revs. W. B. Grace and Jos. Gledhill.

New Sewickley township, by McAuley and Dunlap, at different places through the week.

North Sewickley township, by Rev. Skinner, at different places.

Marion township, Bull's school house, Tuesday evening, 18th March, by Revs. J. I. Frazer and W. B. Grace.

Franklin township, Fisher's school house, Wednesday evening, 19th March, by Revs. J. I. Frazer and W. B. Grace.

At Kettlewood school house, on Thursday evening, March 13, by Rev. J. D. Moorhead.

Posters will be put up at, or near, the different places of meeting.

The Committee reserve the right to change the speakers, providing the appointee is unable to attend.

Come and hear what is said.

REV. J. H. AUGHEY.
J. F. EDGAR.
Special Committee of County Temperance Union.

Special Legislation.—The Legislative Committee of the Constitutional Convention have reported a section providing that the Legislature shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys.

Relating to, or incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plants, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or borough limits.

Creating offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of, evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables.

Regulating the management of common schools, the building of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or sons under disability.

Remitting fines and penalties and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, form or authority to grant such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.

No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the matter to be provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or interest, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

To the Voters of Beaver County.—Your votes on the third Friday of this month, will determine whether dram shops shall be licensed in this county, and the responsibility of continuing these institutions now rests upon you.

There is no patriot or Christian, who does not deplore the crime and wretchedness which the dram shop has entailed upon society. It has killed more men in our country than war—it has destroyed some of the brightest intellects—it robs the family of its sacred attractions, and introduces wretchedness, degradation and vice. It largely increases the burden of taxation—it furnishes most of the criminal cases brought into our courts. Through its influence, the prison and the poor house receive a large proportion of their inmates—it robs society of its industry and virtue. It not only makes men useless, but it makes them burdensome and dangerous to the community. The business of the dram shop becomes lucrative just in proportion to the increase of tippling and drunkenness among the people—in other words, it is a successful business, just in proportion as the bodies and souls of men are destroyed by it.

Now the question is, shall such a business as this be continued under the sanction of the law? So far as Beaver county is concerned, this question is to be settled by your vote at the coming election. Some of you are happily removed to some little distance from these haunts of vice; but the law makes you equally responsible in deciding this question, with those who live in places which are now groaning under this curse. Poor weak inebriates cannot resist the temptations of the dram shop; but some of them in this county, on their sober days, may be heard imploring you to remove the temptation. The wives and children, who, by this traffic, have been made wretched and homeless, have no voice in the decision of this question; but in your hands the law has placed the responsibility of removing, or of continuing the curse.

The Local Option law is not all that temperance men desire; nor is it all that they will yet demand. But *it is* the law. The issue which it presents is one that must be met. The decision will either be in favor of license, or against it. We confidently anticipate a victory for the temperance cause in Beaver county.

The boroughs of this county which have already voted, have given large majorities against license—but let us make the victory an overwhelming one; the war with the rum traffic will thereby be made shorter. Taxation will be less burdensome. Pauperism and crime will be diminished. Many noble youth, and perhaps some of your own dear children, may thus be saved from falling into a drunkards grave.

On behalf of the Beaver County Temperance Union.

J. I. FRAZER,
J. H. AUGHEY,
J. FRANK EDGAR,
and others,
Special Committee.

VANPORT, Beaver Co., Pa., Mar. 8, 1873.

Editor Beaver Argus.

SIR:—As several places throughout the county have been represented in the county papers recently, either by local items or by correspondence, called forth by the agitation of the topics that are at present uppermost in the minds of the people, we considered a few notes from this place would be in order. As things pertaining to the eternal welfare of all, are of the most importance, we will first notice the Christian element, churches, &c.,

There are two churches in this place, viz: the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist. The services in the Methodist Church consist of Sabbath School at half past two o'clock, p. m., under the direction of Samuel Johnston, the worthy and efficient Superintendent, and preaching at half past three p. m. The Sabbath School is in a very prosperous condition, and, notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather, the attendance is usually large. There is no regular preaching Sabbath after Sabbath, as is the case when a pastor is in charge; but still there is no very great reason of complaint, as the pulpit is almost every Sabbath occupied by the Revs. Dravo, Locke or Shields. We have heard the good news of revivals in Bridgewater, and other villages, and would be glad to see indications of revival of true religion here. The financial condition of the church is very good, taking into consideration the erection, recently, of a place of worship and the acquisition of an organ. One thing we were very much pleased with, was the good effect produced by a sermon preached a few weeks ago by the Rev. Dravo on the evils of intemperance and light literature. That sermon caused both questions to be freely discussed by both young and old, resulting, we believe, in much good; and we believe if we have the chance to vote on the third Friday of this month, that our votes in favor of no license will be largely in majority. The health of the people here is generally very good, there being no prevailing disease either among grown persons or children. Two of our citizens—Mr. H. Meanor and Mr. A. Doutt—have been afflicted for sometime, but are now convalescent. The wire ferry erected by the Maxwell Bros. is a complete success. There are four potteries here where large quantities of stone ware are manufactured, and shipped both by river and rail to many places in the United States. There are quite a number of lime kilns in operation here; the kilns formerly known as the Mulvannon kilns, are now operated by Mr W. J. Dunn, who has manifested a business tact and perseverence that has secured success. The kilns known as the Powers kilns, are operated by Thos. Conway, a man of great experience in the business and under whose management they are also *successfully* operated. The monster kiln of the place has been erected by Henry Selbring, near the C. & P. R. R.; this kiln, it is said, will burn three or four hundred bushels of lime in twenty four hours. Mr. Selbring seems to be in luck, as his lime kiln is so close to the R. R., that he can ship with little or no trouble. Then, he has a contract with Messrs. Mitchell, Black & Co., to build and operate fire brick works on his place; and they have now taken out a large lot of fine clay. In fact, his place is really a very valuable one, as it contains a vein twelve feet in thickness, of the best limestone, also a vein of firestone, twenty feet thick, that cannot be excelled for building purposes, and several veins of coal. The limestone and firestone quarries being about 80 rods in length, in veins that can be quarried with very little stripping.

Mr. E. M. Power is engaged taking out and shipping limestone from the Power property just below the *run*, and is, we believe, meeting with good success, as he ships three or four cars every day. Messrs. McGowan & Hullet have a large contract with Mr. Henry Sebring, and are now engaged taking out limestone, shipping four or five cars a day. Mr. Baker Reed is also engaged in a contract on Mr. John Davis' property.

Owing to the increased demand for limestone by the blast furnaces in different sections of the country, and to the fact that manufacturers have bought up large quantities of limestone land, quite an impetus is given to our industries, as we have the stone and the facility for shipping. Vanport is becoming quite a place, the receipts of the R. R. for freight shipping here, amounts to over one hundred and fifty dollars per day. As we have now trespassed upon your patience with a longer article than was intended, we will close. L. M.

Common School Directors' Duties.

BY S. H. REMER.

Every young reader of this paper knows that the Chinese Government has lately sent to this country thirty boys, who are to remain, long enough to pursue a thorough course of education. Thirty more are to come next year, and thirty each succeeding year, till one hundred and twenty are thus provided for. We are all glad to hear of this great enterprise, and to help it on to complete success in every way we can. We want these lads to have the very best we can give them—a thorough knowledge of our institutions, our government, our science, our religion. We hope they will take it back to China with them, and that it may render important aid to that great people in taking rank among the foremost nations of the earth in all that is grand and noble and progressive.

When these lads are old enough to compare the systems of instruction practiced in this country with those of their own, they will perceive how one stimulates, the mind to advancement and research in every direction, while the reverse is true of the other. They will see too, what an advantage it is to possess a language adapted to communicate new ideas on every subject in a clear and forcible manner, like our own.

No doubt some of the young folks would like to know a little of the process of what is called education in the country from which these boys have come, and which would have been pursued by many of them if they had remained there. No changes occur in the methods of instruction from generation to generation. The boys of to-day learn the same things and in the same way they did hundreds or thousands of years ago. The teacher teaches the same things he himself studied, and nothing more.

It is rare that a school is taught in any building designed for that purpose. A shed (covered with *mats*) which barely shelters from the weather, the attic of a shop, or a back room in a temple are thought quite good enough in most cases. The room is hired by the master, and can accommodate from a dozen to twenty pupils. The furniture consists of a desk and stool for each boy, and a seat for the master, a little higher than the rest. Upon each desk are writing implements, consisting of a hair pencil and a box or cake of ink and one or more books. In a conspicuous corner of the room is placed a tablet or an inscription on the wall dedicated to Confucious, one of the most illustrious of the Chinese sages, and to the god of letters. Incense is burned constantly in honor of both.

The study hours are from sunrise till ten o'clock, when the boys go to breakfast. After noon an hour or two they reassemble, and pursue their studies till about 5 p. m., when they are dismissed for the day.

When a boy comes into school in the morning, he must bow before the tablet of Confucius, who is called the "Teacher and Patern for all Ages," as an act of worship. Then he salutes his teacher and takes his seat.

The qualifications most desired in the schoolmaster by those who employ him (generally the parents or relatives of the boys) are gravity, severity, and patience. Of course, he must know what he pretends to teach, which is only, as before mentioned, a repetition in matter and manner of what he was taught.

When the lads who are to make up the school first come together, some attempt is made to classify them; but, as they all study the same thing in the same way, it is not of much consequence.

The beginners are brought up in a line before the master's desk, each holding the book with which a Chinese education is generally commenced, although its matter is not, like that of our primary school-books, always or less adapted to the childish understanding.

The master then reads the first words or sounds; and the pupils pronounce them after him again and again, till they can do it correctly without assistance. Then others are pronounced, and so on till the lesson is long enough, when they take their seats to study it. All study aloud in committing these sounds to memory, which they are required to do perfectly, although they may not understand a word of their meaning. The din of a Chinese school, therefore, when all its members are engaged in conning their appointed tasks is past description; while the sing-song tone in which the words are uttered, the curious ups and downs, high and low keys consisting the proper inflections and emphasis of the Chinese language produce a jargon and medley of noises which must be heard to be imagined. When one is able to recite his lesson, he comes to the teacher's desk, and, standing with his back to him and his face to the school rehearses it in the most exact manner and, if he has made any mistake, it is here corrected, and not expected to recur a second time.

In this way the whole book is slowly committed to memory, word for word. No attempt is made to explain the meaning of the words which the poor little fellows are obliged to cram into their heads until a few thousands are thus learned, that the student can both read and write with perfect facility. Then the master goes over the ground again with a commentary, endeavoring to convey the meaning of the sentences they have committed, and to impress upon them the moral lessons in which the writings of the Chinese sages abound. When one book is finished, another is taken up and learned in the same manner.

The time spent by a boy at school depends upon the means, position, and prospects of the parents. If he is to pursue a literary course, he continues year after year to con the prescribed works. The "Five Classics," the "Four Books," with the commentaries written upon them, must all be at his tongue's end: and at the proper age he may present himself as a candidate for those famous competitive examinations, where he is required to pass the most severe and searching tests of scholarship (as it is understood by the Chinese); and, if successful, may attain rank and a high or responsible station under the government.

The boys designed for business drop off earlier—as soon as they have learned enough to manage the ordinary affairs of life, upon which some knowledge of letters depend; for any Chinese with the least claim to intelligence and respectability must be able to read and write his native tongue.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Spring style, straw hats and bounets, frames flowers, &c., at Mrs. Bence's, Beaver. mar12-3w

A Prize Fight took place at Collin's station, on the Pan Handle railroad, on Tuesday of last week, between a bruiser named Campbell and another of the same sort of fellows named Hicken. Hicken punished his adversary pretty severely. They fought 24 rounds, at the conclusion of the 24th Campbell's second "threw up the sponge," whereupon the referee decided the battle won by Hicken. About one thousand "roughs" from Pittsburgh and adjoining country were present at the fight. After the regular "mill" was over, the congregated roughs entered into a free fight, and pummelled each other to their heart's content. Knives, pistols, &c., were used, but we are sorry to say none of them were killed. A little killing would do a party of that kind a great deal of good.

Novelties in mens, youths, boys and children's wear, at S. & J. Snellenburg's New Brighton.

Public Sale.—Dr. J. B. McNutt, of Beaver, has a public sale of personal property on next Friday at 10 a. m. As the Dr. is going to move away, bargains can doubtless be had by those who attend the auction. For particulars, see bills posted up.

Beaver College.—The Trustees have decided to open a Normal Department for the special training of Teachers with the next term—April 1st. Rooms for self boarding can be secured, also arrangements made for club boarding and for boarding at reduced rates. We feel certain that this will meet a demand that has long been felt by the youth of this county. Write for circular, or call on the President.

Worthy of Emulation.—The Slippery rock Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. John H. Aughey is pastor, has just completed an elegant parsonage, containing nine rooms, finished in modern style. There is a globe attached. This is one of the oldest churches in west Pennsylvania, and is, with Newport and Homewood churches, in the same paternal charge. They here long felt the need of a parsonage, and by earnest effort and liberal contributions, the work is accomplished. Let other churches destitute of a residence for their minister emulate at once the course pursued by the good people of Slipperyrock.

Spring! spring! beautiful spring! Snellenburg Bros. and their new stock of spring goods just arrived—one of the finest stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of Cloths, Doeskins, and Cassimeres—Diagnals, Vestings &c. Mens, Youths, Boys and Children's wear. Business dress, and school suits, of all styles, a full line of Gentlemens' fine furnishing goods, Hats and Caps which we will sell at a small advance on cost. Parties at a distance can save their fare and ten per cent. besides, by buying their spring goods at the clothing Headquarters, S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton.

In Publishing the last monthly report, the types made us say that the county Superintendent spent one hour at each school, whereas it should have read one hour and thirty minutes.

Spring Millinery 1873, at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and fancy goods store, Beaver. mar12-3w

The vacancy caused by the decease of the Hon. William Hopkins in the constitutional Convention, will be filled by the district, although efforts are being made to go outside. The name of Saml. B. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver, has been suggested which we cordially endorse. We are not aware that he would accept, but we can assure the Convention, it could not select a better man. [Pitts. Post.]

Local Option in Greene County.—Capt. G. W. Hamilton, of this place, and who spent a few days of last week in Greene county, informs us that Local Option will carry in that county by from 1000 to 1500 majority. We are a little amazed at this, as that county is heavily engaged in the manufacture of whisky.

Sale of Real Estate.—Messrs Stevenson & Wittish, real estate agents, Beaver Falls, sold, since our last issue, a farm containing 214 acres in Big Beaver township, belonging to Fergus McClelland. The price obtained for the tract was $14,500.

For spring hats or bonnets go to Mrs. Bence, in Beaver, she has just opened up all the new spring styles for 1873, and will have during the season a full supply of all the styles in hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, scarfs, veils, kid gloves, hair goods, lace goods, shawls &c. mar12-3w

Report of County Superintendent for February, 1873.

No. of official visits to schools	48
Average time spent at each	1h 30m
No. of directors accompanying Supt	11
" " patrons " " "	19
" " days spent in official duties	24
" " miles traveled	391
" " official letters written	10

The schools of our county are generally doing well, some, however, are not giving that satisfaction which is desirable. In some instances, this is owing to a want of proper discipline on the part of the teacher; some allowing the pupils to communicate at will about their lessons, thus giving opportunities to take advantage of that privilege, and create general confusion in the school room. Others, from fear of giving offence to parents, fail to exercise that firmness and decision, which is essential to successful school management.

Parents, in many instances, are to blame in never visiting the school-room to see how their children are being taught; but depend entirely upon the report given by them, which is not always to be relied upon.

I am gratified to see that much of the useful instruction given at our "County Institute," has been received. Many of our live teachers, give evidence that these instructions have been of incalculable benefit to their schools.

I wish to call the attention of *directors* to the great inconvenience under which many of our teachers are laboring, from want of sufficient black-board surface. Directors should give this their immediate attention.

Provide the teachers with the necessary "tools," and then require the work to be done. M. L. KNIGHT, *Co. Supt.*

Trains run hourly to New Brighton where you can buy clothing at ten per cent. less than at any other house west of the mountains at S. & S. Snellenburg's Broadway.

Clothing for the millions! Mountains of Spring suits for Men Youths Boys and children, at our popular low prices, S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton.

A Man hailing from the latitude of New Brighton, and who had unmistakably been taking a number of heavy doses of "intestine corroder," before putting in an appearance here, called one day last week and chilled us all over by telling us to "stop my paper." He did'nt like the ARGUS' temperance views; and the ARGUS did'nt like his, so the business relation was dissolved by mutual consent.

Beaver Union School.—The closing exercises of the Beaver Union School, were held on the 7th inst. Great interest was manifested in all the performances. The examination of all the classes, indicated thoroughness, Miss Bunn, the principal, is a ripe scholar, &c., good disciplinarian. The character of the Beaver Union School, has appreciated greatly since her connection with it.

At the close of the exercises, several persons were called upon to express their sentiments. Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D., President of Beaver College, highly commended the exercises, and expressed an earnest desire for the continued success of this and all other schools in the county and State.

Rev. James M. Shields had witnessed the exercises from their commencement, and had known the Beaver School for seven years; for two years of this time he had been a director, and he therefore knew whereof he affirmed, when he declared that those exercises were the best he had witnessed.

Rev. John H. Aughey expressed his warm approval of what he had witnessed, and called the attention of the scholars to the provincialisms peculiar to Pennsylvania.

Prof. Knight, the County Superintendent, was greatly encouraged by what he had witnessed, and urged the scholars to earnest effort to secure a good education.

C. C. Riggs, D. D., was too hoarse to speak; but expressed his warm approval of what he to-day had witnessed.

Rev. John Patterson, by a few pertinent remarks, expressed his approbation of the closing exercises, and urged all the scholars of both sexes to continued effort, till they had attained the summit of the Hill of Science. REPORTER.

The Annie Dickenson Lecture.

EDITOR ARGUS:—We went to the Beaver M. E. Church on last Thursday evening to hear this "world renowned Lecturer," armed with one dollar's worth of tickets, but unfortunately did not hear her; not because she did not come, for she was there, nor yet because we were dull of hearing. There may be something defective in the construction of the building, or it may possibly have been some peculiarity of the speaker's voice. Those who were near enough to the stand may have heard very distinctly, but those who did not submit to the professional fraud shall I call it? of standing over an extra quarter had to be crowded

SELECT MISCELLANY.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE COST OF THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

Dauphin County Licensed—Judge Pearson's Charge—The Grand Jury's Report—The Facts and Figures—Frequent Against 31 Taverns and 7 Restaurants.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin county, at the January term of court, last week, consisted of twenty-one of the best citizens of the county, headed by Rudolph F. Kelker, esq., as foreman. His Honor John J. Pearson, President Judge, thus referred to the granting of licenses in his

CHARGE:

There are a number of acts of Assembly relating to the selling of intoxicating drinks. These forbid and punish the sale of intoxicating liquor without license, obtained upon application signed by twelve respectable citizens certifying to the good moral character of the applicant, and that he has the necessary accommodations for the entertainment of the traveling public. These licenses are not to be granted to mere tippling shops supported by the neighborhood, but only to houses of entertainment for travelers and strangers.

No landlord has a right to give away, sell or permit to be drank on his premises on Sunday, any intoxicating drinks, cider or beer. The object of the statute is to entirely prevent the sale and use of all kinds of drinks on the premises.

Nor does the law permit the sale of liquor to habitual drinkers or drunken persons. The landlord may be imposed on, but it is his duty to inform himself, if the world knows a man to be of intemperate habits, the landlord is *bound* to know it too; and if he sells such a person intoxicating liquor, he is violating the law.

To sell to minors is also illegal, and the landlord must use due diligence and caution to avoid being imposed upon.

The violation of any of these provisions is punishable by law, and houses should only be licensed where needed.

The Grand Jury can aid us very much in determining to whom license should be granted. We can pay no attention to general and sweeping remonstrances, for they do not help us to separate the good from the bad, the necessary from the unnecessary. But if the Grand Jury will give the names of useless houses, and those against whom there are well established complaints, *they will not be licensed.* I am satisfied myself that there are too many houses licensed in the county—at least double the number that are necessary. The same is true of the city. If the Grand Jury look around through the townships of the county and the wards of the city and discover and present mere tippling shops or unnecessary houses, *they will not be licensed.*

Thus did Judge Pearson open the way for *earnest work*, and the Grand Jury promptly accepted the charge and executed both in *letter and spirit* the instructions given them.

We give below the report in full bearing upon this subject, and commend it to the careful perusal of every thinking man and woman in both county and State:

Seventh. The President Judge of this court, in his charge to the grand jury, directed their attention to the matter of licensing taverns and restaurants, and distinctly stated in substance that, although the evils incident thereto have been spoken of in reports of former grand juries, yet the presentments having been in general terms, no definite action could be taken by the court, but that if we had evidence either from our own personal knowledge, or if information would come to us that any of the applications filed should be rejected, the court would, if such cases were designated, withhold a license.

In pursuance of these statements the Grand Jury devoted nearly the whole of yesterday to an examination of the applications for licenses at this court, and have determined to present the result of their investigations.

Applications have been filed for eighty-four taverns and sixteen restaurants. Of these for the city of Harrisburg alone there are forty-five taverns and five restaurants.

We thus have just one hundred applications for permission to sell intoxating drikns.

A large proportion of the twelve hundred signatures appended to these petitions, recommending the applicants as being men of "good repute for honesty and temperance," is made up of moderate drinkers, tipplers, confirmed drunkards, and men who themselves are engaged in the traffic. The same men often signed a number of petitions. Besides many of these signatures indicate that the men who made them can scarcely write their own names, and do not possess ordinary intelligence; some make their mark only. Many of the men they recommend are known by the public to be men who drink too much themselves, and whose very appearance should be evidence *prima facie* that they should not be entrusted with this dangerous business. There are statements made in a number of these applications that the applicants are well provided with bedding, rooms, stabling, &c., for the accommodation of the traveling public, when everybody else as well as the petitioners know that not a soul stops at these places nor asks for such accommodation from one year to another but for drink only, and that no respectable person would ever think of staying there a single hour. A remarkable fact also appears that the worst cases have employed the best legal talent to see them through. We are very safe in saying that applicants for positions in ordinary business, such as merchandising, manufacturing, or in civil offices who would present such looking petitions as many of them are, with a array of such looking signatures, and belonging to the classes of society mentioned above, would not be countenanced for a moment. At the January and April quarter sessions for 1872, there were granted licenses, viz: for taverns, 209; restaurants, 37. Of these were licensed for Harrisburg 103 taverns and 13 restaurants. The receipts at the county treasury were:

Hotel licenses	$4 650 00
Restaurants	1,060 00
Wholesale liquor licenses	925 00
	$6,635 00

These $6,635 by law are paid over to the State Treasurer, and not a dollar of it is a benefit to Dauphin county.

We now turn to the other side of the account which shows the expenses paid by Dauphin county for the trial, conviction and safe keeping of of criminals, in 1872, nine-tenths of which criminal costs are directly and indirectly chargeable to the license system, and the excessive use of intoxicating drinks:

Court expenses, jurors' pay, &c., in criminal cases only	$5,225 48
Constables, justices, mayor, police, prothonotary, &c., criminal cases only	15,560 15
Commonwealth witnesses, criminal	3,763 05
Keeping prisoners in Eastern penitentiary	3,492 26
Dauphin county prison inspectors' requisition	10,000 00
Making	$38,021 94
Deduct nine-tenths for crime committed chargeable to liquor	2,802 19
Leaves	$34,219 75

The account then stands thus: Dauphin county employs the judiciary, the prothonotary and treasurer to license, by order of the State, and to collect the fees and pay over, as in duty bound, to the State Treasurer, in 1872, six thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars, for which services the county in return receives no reward but, on the other hand, actually pays in cash, collected from her own citizens, the round sum of thirty-four thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Nor is this all. The directors of the poor, in 1872, drew in actual cash from the treasury, to meet the expenses of maintaining the poor, thirty-one thousand dollars. Who will deny that at least twenty thousand dollars of this sum might not have been saved if no licensed houses existed? It may be asserted truthfully, that the license laws of Pennsylvania cost Dauphin county, in 1872, fifty-four thousand dollars and upwards. But what is money compared with the desolation and destruction that flows, like burning lava, from every drinking house in the county, withering and consuming everything with which it comes in contact. What is money compared with desolated homes, blighted hopes, broken-hearted parents, wives and children?

This grand jury does not presume to expect that the venerable President Judge of this court, who has by the unanimous desire of citizens of all parties for more than a quarter of a century, presided with an unsullied record, shall know the character and standing of the applicants for license and of those who recommend that the license be granted. We know full well what his arduous duties are, not only while on the bench, in this and in Lebanon county, but in his library at home, where when not holding court, he may almost always be found most assiduously engaged for the welfare of his constituents.

But this grand jury and the citizens of the county do expect that the associate judges, who have ample time and abundant opportunity to make themselves fully acquainted with every case, shall fulfill their duty and protect their constituents from this wholesale ruin. These applications are advertised not only that citizens may see who want licenses, but also that the judges may see the names, and it is their duty to read those names, and in view of the alarming expenses and untold evils of the license law, to find out before they license any house, whether the applicant is fit to be entrusted with the distribution of intoxicating drinks by law. And it is further the duty of the associate judges of this court when, as in the cases of the applications of M. H. Cook, Anna Bair and Mrs. C. Brenneman, seven good and true citizens like W. P. Stuart, C. Schriver, Wm. S. Shaffer, D. C. Burnite, Augustus Sayford, Charles H. Tanis and D. Wilson, at the January sessions, 1872, remonstrate against such parties receiving license, and among other reasons which they say they might assign—that each of the applicants are notoriously keepers of bawdy houses in the Eighth ward of Harrisburg; preremptorily to refuse license to any such persons, and not to grant them license even if afterwards on time granted, other persons may come forward and say that they never saw anything wrong about either of the places mentioned. Of course no one who visits a bawdy house will join in a written statement to the court that he frequents or sees anything connected with such resorts. Two of these licenses were granted at a subsequent court by the associate judges, and the same parties have filed applications for the renewal of their licenses at this court.

Upon information given to the Grand Jury, as well as from their own personal knowledge, they have resolved to and they do hereby protest and remonstrate against licenses being granted to the named persons, not from any personal feeling or disrespect against the applicants themselves, but from the honest belief that their houses are unnecessary for the accommodation of the public, and only help to increase the evil of intemperance.

It must not oe understood that the grand jury recommend other persons applying for licenses. They only designate such as from positive information lodged with them, they feel satisfied should not be licensed.

The Grand Jury have only acted according to the solemn oath administered to each of them, without fear, favor or affection, to discharge their whole duty, and they beg of the court, of the attorneys who practice at this bar, to do the same in this matter of license. The Almighty has linked inseperably the retributions of Eternity with the doings of Time. On this principle, with faith in a Divine Saviour, stand the foundation of our happiness and of all government. If we lose sight of future accountability we are gone.

It is therefore amazing that many good men (it must be thoughtlessly) are persuaded to sign applications for license, thus lending the influence of their reputation and standing to a business which they would scorn to engage in themselves. And we would confidently appeal to the members of the Dauphin county bar to ponder well the responsibility they assume for the sake of an attorney's fee, be it large or small, which they may receive for obtaining licenses for individuals who they personally knew to be pests of society, and whose houses if licensed will prove avenues to hell for their citizens. In fine, we would appeal to the honorable court, our attorneys, and all good men, without exception, to unite together, and with a relentless grasp take hold of the Moloch of intemperance determined to rid our land of a traffic, which, if successful, will destroy; but the prohibition of which by law will serve to perpetuate our civil and religious liberties.

We desire to return our thanks for kind and valuable assistance rendered us by J. M. Wiestling, esq., prosecuting attorney; Jos. H. Nisley, esq., prothonotary; J. W. Young, esq., commissioners' clerk, and Mr. Peters, clerk to county treasurer.

Unanimously adopted, and respectfully submitted by the grand jury, January 25, 1873.

RUD. F. KELKER, Foreman.

W. O. Hickok, Daniel A. Muench, Frank Shadel, Peter B. Lyter, Hiram Lenker, John Deibler, Samuel Enders, William Sayford, John M. Criswell, T. D. Greenawalt, George Zinn, Joseph Boyer, John Bright, Wm. Lodge, Jacob Knouff, Aaron Yingst, Wm. F. Peebles, Henry Shetter, Jacob S. Stoner, Robert Bland.

MORE FACTS.

Statement Showing what the License Law has Actually Cost the Tax-Payers of Dauphin County for Three Years, viz: 1870, 1871 *and* 1872. *Compiled from the official Records.*

1. Court expenses, Jurors' pay, &c., criminal cases only	$13,256 48
2. Constables, justices, mayor, police, prothonotary, &c., criminal cases only	38,219 95
3 Commonwealth witnesses, criminal cases only	7,858 84
4 Keeping convicts in Eastern penitentiary	8,977 50
5 Requisitions for support of Dauphin county prison	28,000 00
6. Requisitions for support of Dauphin county poor house	91,000 00
Total paid for crime and poverty in three years	$197,332 77

Now every reflecting citizen knows that nine-tenths of all the crime and poverty committed and endured is attributable directly and indirectly to the liquor traffic as licensed by the State. Deduct, therefore, one-tenth of this total

	$19,733 27
Cost of the license law for three years	$177,599 50

The debt of Dauphin county on the first of January, 1873, as per account now being audited will be as near as may be

	$173,258 00
	$4,331 50

Showing that had there been no license law we would be entirely out of debt and have a surplus of $4,331.50 in the treasury. Again. We have thus seen that the cost of license law to taxpayers was for 1870, 1871 and 1872, $177,599 50.

In 1870 the county finished the new poor house and the remodeling of the old house at an expense of about 77,000, which of course was raised by taxing her citizens. Had no State license law been in force authorizing the demoralization of our people, the old house would have been amply large enough and could have been remodeled and water works added at an expense of not more than $17,000, this saving an outlay in building and equipments alone of

	$60,000 00

Showing the enormous sum of $237,599 50 paid out in a very few years to provide for the poverty and crime entailed upon us by this odious law. The question of purchasing a large lot of ground outside of the city, and erecting a much larger county prison, has been agitated for some time past, and it will be indispensable if the license law prevails, *but let the taxpayers take notice*, and be assured that if they vote "against license," and the freeman of the county resolve that this accursed traffic shall cease, THERE WILL BE NO NEED OF A NEW COUNTY PRISON, for the actual experience of such districts in our country where no licenses are granted abundantly prove that our old prison will be more than sufficient for fifty years to come.

Once more.

The whole tax levied upon Dauphin county for county purposes for 1873 was	$135,615 00
Deduct for exhonerations	7,656 93
	$127,958 05
Deduct for collecting same 5 per cent.	6,397 90
Leaving nett tax received and to be received	$123,560 15
Total cost for criminal expenses for 1872 per report of grand jury	$38,020 91
Poor house (support for 1872)	31,000 00
	$62,020 91
Nine-tenths chargeable directly and indirectly to the liquor traffic—deduct therefore one-tenth	6,901 69
Leaves amount required to pay expenses incurred by the traffic	62,118 83
Leaving as the amount really necessary to pay all other expenses of the county	$66,441 30

In other words, the rum traffic cost the taxpayers, in 1872, $65,118.85, whilst all the other legitimate expenses combined were but $60,441.30.

If then, the people will vote "*Against License*," we shall in less than three years have not one dollar of debt, and we shall save besides at least one hundred thousand dollars which will otherwise be required to erect a new county prison.

The population of Dauphin county in 1870 was 60,000. The above figures show that the license law, in its effects, cost us a little more than *one dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the county.* And how many of these 60,000 persons have been authorized by law, by order of the court, to entail all this expense upon our citizens? At the January and April sessions for 1872, there were licensed for Dauphin county 209 tavern and 37 restaurants. Thus we have just 246 men and women in this county whose trade and occupation has cost the county, in 1872, $62-118.85! Whilst many of them have grown rich, opulent and imperious under the ægis of this tyrannical law, thousands of our own citizens have been beggared and disgraced, and their future prospects ruined. Defenceless women and children have been widowed and orphaned. Homes have been broken up, and what is infinitely worse many an unfortunate has been sent to a drunkard's grave; and wonderfel to relate, the county foots the bill with its $62,-118.85, wrung by taxation from the pockets of the farmers, the mechanics, and other noble sons of toil, who are compelled to take of their own earnings, which they have a right to reserve for their own families, and keep up the poor house, prison, penitentiary and courts of justice, in order that 246 men and women may be continued in the (to them) pleasant occupation of selling drink. Would 246 farmers, or 246 mechanics, or 246 laborers, or any other 246 men, be allowed to carry on their trade or occupation, if it were productive of such alarming evils or wonderful expense to the county. Freemen of Dauphin county, arise! and in the majesty of your power, vindicate your rights and drive, by the peaceful, but effective ballot, the infernal traffic from our borders forever! You have the power. God give you grace and nerve to exercise it, and let these 246 of our fellow-citizens seek some honorable employment. Such a result would prove a blessing even to them. You will rescue them from a disgraceful avocation in this world, and you may save them from the perdition which awaits the drunkard maker in the world to come. The Book of God declares that "no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven," and we may well shudder when we reflect that he who makes a drunkard of his fellow man will incur the same dreadful doom. The law of man may protect the rumseller and license him in his awful traffic, but the inexorable, "higher law" of Almighty God grants no such protection, and the drunkard and the drunkard maker, the bribed legislators and the corrupted judges of our courts, the professor of religion, who for filthy lucre shelters the traffic on the property given him by his Heavenly Father, the farmer who carries his corn and rye to the distillery because he gets a few cents a bushel more than from the miller—in fine, all who knowingly are tainted with the traffic, may expect, unless they repent of their sin, to be involved in one common ruin, terrible in its character and infinite in its duration.

LEBANON COUNTY.

From the *official* statements published by the treasurer, and attested by Elias Grove, Cyrus Bogar and H. H. Kreider, auditors of Lebanon county, we get the following:

The county treasurer received in 1872:

Hotel licenses	$1,920 00
Restaurant	260 00
Quart	175 00
	$1,775 00

And the $1,775—he, according to law, *paid over to the State Treasurer.* The county paid, during the same year:

Court Expenses, criminal cases	$3955 73
Commonwealth witnesses do	3,561 68
Justices police and constables	559 46
Eastern State penitentiary	1,423 61
Prison requisitions	2,919 99
Almshouse requisitions	15,200 00
Almshouse, produce of farm, clear	1 200 00
	$26,426.47
Deduct one-tenth as the cost of criminal business that *might* have come from some other cause than in temperance	$2,642 64
The actual cost of rum to Lebanon county in one year	$23,783.83

This does not include the interest on and repairs and wear and tear of of the prison and almshouse, nor the proper proportion of general expenses of the court house and county government, such as clerk hire, officers' fees, printing, stationery, &c., &c., which would add several thousand dollars at least to the sum above given.

The debt of Lebanon county is $25,-035.80. It is safe to say the costs of intemperance for one single year would *pay off this entire debt.*

Tax-payers of Lebanon county, if you let licenses be granted, your debt will remain, and you must spend $25,000 more next year for whisky; if you vote down license, you will save this sum and pay off your debt. Which will you do?

LANCASTER COUNTY.

The county treasurer's books shows that the following license money was paid into the county treasury for 1872, for the State treasury—*not one dollar* of which goes to the aid of county funds:

20 Brewers and Distillers paid	$ 565.00
86 Eating House Keepers	2,960.00
34 Liquor Stores	850.00
285 Taverns	5,595.00
425 Averaging $22.56 each	$9,719.00

For $22.56 each was licensed, as the poet described it:

"Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed—to kindle hate and strife,
Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm,
Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife
Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease, and want, and woe:
Licensed—to make this world a hell,
And fit men for a hell below."

No part of this license money—or, as the Board of Charities call it, "the price of blood"—goes into our county treasury for county purposes; but it is all paid to the State. Let us balance accounts:

Criminal expenses of the county	$64,287.13
Pauper expenses of the county	52,595.56
	$116,882.69
"Nine-tenths," say the Board of Charities due to intemperance	$105,194.25
License fees	9,719.00
Liquor trade is debtor	$95,475.25

The population of Pennsylvania is 3,500,000; that of Lancaster county 121,000 or one twenty-ninth of that of the State. This $9,719 license money goes to the State; Lancaster county's share of it is just $335, while the taxable cost is, as shown $105,-194.25. Tax-payer, look upon the trade in liquor as the great enemy of industry and thrift. The same state of facts exists in different degrees in every county where licenses are granted.

THE CAUSE OF NINE-TENTHS OF THE CRIME.

The Board of Public Charities says: "We have spoken of intemperance as a fruitful source of pauperism and crime, and it is doubtless the proximate cause of *nine-tenths* of the idleness, brutality and vice which afflict society."

Of 339 convict admitted to the Eastern penitentiary in 1871, 24 were temperate and 315 intemperate, 93 per cent., or *more* than nine-tenths.

Of 89 convicts in Lancaster county prison in 1871, 7 were temperate and 76 intemperate, or 91½ per cent., or *more* than nine-tenths.

In his charge to the Grand Jury in December, 1872, His Honor Judge Pearson said: "My experience is that *four-fifths* of all the crime committed is directly or indirectly the result of liquor. I believe it would be better for the world if no maker or seller of liquor *had ever lived.* I will never consent to grant license to any one against a remonstrance, and I believe the time will come when there will be no licensed houses."

Every right minded man will say amen to these utterances, and pray for His Honor's predection to come true right speedily.

THE FRUITS.

We are credibly informed that out of 23 cases of assault which came before the Grand Jury of Dauphin county at the January term, 19 took place in *saloons or drinking houses*, and only 4 in all other places in the county. Thus 83 per cent, of the quarrels brought before court occurred in the places where the liquor was furnished, and would in all probability not have occurred at all if the parties had not met in these licensed houses and drank until they became excited and quarrelsome.

Of the remaining 4 at least one—and we do not know how many others—occurred through excessive drink.

And then, how much other crime was committed after these 19 parties left the drinking places, and that comes before court in other forms, or that was never discovered or reported; how much abuse of wives and children borne in sad silence by the suffering; how much suffering for food and clothing that should have been bought with the money spent for drink, and how many were prevented from doing right, yea, influenced to do wrong by the examples set, God only knows.

But this we do know. Every one of these cases cost the tax-payers something. Some were kept in jail before court, all occupied the attention of court and jury and witnesses during trial and many were sentenced to jail after trial and conviction. There they will be confined and fed for months and years with money earned by the people and gathered from them by the tax collector. The little sum received for license bears no proportion to the costs the people thus pay. And this sum, small as it is, goes into the *State* Treasury.

Tax-payers of Dauphin county, *does this pay?* And do you want it continued? If not, vote down the traffic.

THE COST OF PAUPERISM AND CRIME IN THE STATE.

On page 9, of the citizens association report, Feb. 1, 1868, we are informed that the "total population of State and county prisons is 9,116, or 1 in 402 of population." The cost of the maintenance of these prisoners per year is $1,464,029.60, or $2.45 for each—making the total annual cost of pauperism and crime $3,361,942.82, or $5.76 for each voter, as follows:

Aggregate	Cost.	Cost to each voter.
Paupers and vagrants	$1,842,246.65	$3 08
License, Inebriate, &c	55,666 76	23
Inmates of prisons	1,464,029.60	2 45
Total	$3,361,942.82	$5 76

Consider how many voters are not tax-payers, and the sober, industrious and frugal may see what burden they bear in consequence of the system of license which makes drunkards.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, will you continue to *license* so costly a traffic as this? If not, vote against license, and get your neighbors and friends to do so too.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Pennsylvania has 13,765 liquor dealers, or one to each 270 of the population. They pay $400,264 revenue. The business done by them is reported by Commissioner Wells for 1867 to be $155,663,495.

Maine has 844 liquor dealers or one to each 742 of the population. The business reported for these by the same authority is $8,257,015, or nearly twenty times less.

Pennsylvania is a *license* and Maine is a *prohibition* State. That is the difference.

Judge Pitman of Mass., says: "We need the logic of votes to convince, and the moral suasion of success to win those whose *duty it is to act.*"

Mosby as a Witness.

The Southern Claims Commissioners had just heard the claim of Josiah B. Bowman, of Fairfax County, Va., for $6,700, yesterday, and were hearing the closing statements of Mr. James L. Gardner, of London County, Va., in support of his own claim for $1,500 for property taken from his farm by Union soldiers, when Col. J. S. Mosby, the ex-Confederate, came into the room to file a claim before the commission for a client. Mr. Gardner was reciting, at the time, how he escaped from the rebels during the war under command of "the notorious Mosby," and how he saved his property, to be kept only, however, untill the Union soldiers came along and gobbled it up. Mosby, who was an attentive listener throughout, turned quietly to Mr. Benjamin, the chief clerk of the commission, and asked. "Who is this witness; what's his name?" He was informed, to which Mosby replied, "Oh, yes, I know him to be a loyal man, too; there was a good many after him." The counsel for Gardner immediately asked him if he would give in evidence of Mr. Gardner's loyalty. Mosby then, to the surprise of Gardner, who never in his life had seen him before, took the stand and testified that he had never seen him (Gardner) during the war, though he had often tried to catch him, as one of the few Union men of London. The claimant and Mosby then shook hands over the bloody chasm, the former remarking, "Good God! how people change places!"—*Wash. Star.*

Open to the Highest Bidder.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, bought off an opposing candidate for a seat in the United States Senate by the payment of fifteen thausand dollars. The committee of investigation found that this vitiated his election, and recommended the passage of a resolution declaring him not legally elected. This resolution the Senate refused yesterday to consider.

By the refusal to act on this case the Senate virtually throws open its doors to any rascal who may have money enough to buy a seat therein. To get in is all that is necessary; the manner of getting in is of no importance.

It used to be an honorable ambition to become a Senator of the United States. There was an oder of dignity, of learning and of character about the upper house of Congress which raised it above the breath of suspicion. Its occupants were selected men, who, however weak some of them might have been, were at least honorable gentlemen. But the Senate appears to have lost its self-respect, and so to speak, puts itself up at auction. It is willing to harbor all the money-changers who may succeed in buying the formal tokens of membership. Let them come, it says, no matter how soiled they may be, for they will find conghnial congenial company here.—*N. Y. Post.*

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At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Half a Million Dollars currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

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One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
21 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each		21,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each,	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each,	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each,	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each,	30,000
200 Cash Gifts of	100 each,	20,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each,	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred thousand Whole Tickets only will be issued.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.
The object of this Third Gift Concert, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured. And buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.
The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom correspondence relating to the Gift Concert may be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
N. HALDEMAN, Acting Pres't.
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Mortgages and other securities	$50,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	30,655 00
Cash in Bank	15,891 59
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	634